

## Experts Fail to Agree Smoking Causes Cancer

World experts meeting in Tokyo failed to agree on Tuesday whether heavy smoking caused lung cancer.

During discussions on the geographic pathology of cancer in the International Cancer Conference in the Imperial Hotel, Dr. Johannes Clemmesen of Denmark said that in his country, lung cancer was prevalent among people who smoked more than 1,200 cigarettes a year.

He said the incidence of lung cancer was high among people who had been smoking for 20 years.

Dr. Leiv Kreyberg of Norway said he agreed with Dr. Clemmesen.

Dr. Hou Pao-chang of the University of Hongkong said that he had found only one smoker among 60 lung cancer cases.

American and British doctors also disagreed that smoking was the only cause of lung cancer.

They said that chimney smoke and exhaust from vehicles were also contributory factors.

Dr. Einar Pedersen of Norway said that in his country the Government gave free examinations for breast cancer to all women over the age of 40.

In discussions on cancer control, Toshio Kurokawa, president of Tohoku University, said that in a check of 17,000 people in two cities in the Tohoku district, the incidence of cancer was two people in every 1,000.

Dr. Emerson Day of the Memorial Center for Cancer

and Allied Diseases in New York said that of 8,413 men and 5,111 women checked since 1946, six men in every thousand and three women in every thousand were found to be suffering from cancer of the colon or rectum.

He said that as the result of early surgical treatment, 88 per cent of the patients lived for more than five years after surgery.

In the panel on professional education Wednesday, J. Tanga-Marengo of Ecuador emphasized the need to train doctors to recognize cancers at an early stage so that proper treatment can be given in time to assure a cure. He noted that from the answers received in a survey of medical schools in 45 countries, it appeared that too much emphasis is placed on educating medical students to treat advanced cancer and not enough on early diagnosis.

Other speakers in the panel were Pablo Mori-Chavez of Peru, R. N. Grant and A. Popma, both of the U.S.; D. J. Jussawalla of India and N. Blokhin of Russia.

In the afternoon session, the panel on cancer prevention, Dr. Mamoru Saito of Tokyo University was to read his report on the appearance of cancer of the liver in mice fed moldy rice grains inoculated with penicillium. P. Kotin (U.S.) was to discuss air pollution, S. Watanabe (Japan) was to report on radiation hazards, and M. H. Williams (Britain) was to discuss problems in cancer prevention.

cer cases recently diagnosed.

In the United States the dispute has been further confused by evidence that air pollution, especially from motor vehicle exhausts and other forms of combustion, is also a factor in lung cancer.

Meanwhile the cigarette smoker continues to smoke, and of this there is ample proof in the behavior of tobacco stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Reflecting continuing increases in earnings, they are, in contrast with other common stocks, at or near their 1960 highs.

## CANCER EXPERTS DEBATE SMOKING

Doctors at World Parley  
Are Unable to Agree on  
Significant Links

Special to The New York Times.

TOKYO, Oct. 12.—A conference here of world cancer experts was unable to agree today on whether smoking and the incidence of lung cancer are significantly related.

The International Cancer Conference, discussing the geographic pathology of the disease, heard the scientists from three continents offer conflicting evidence and opinions on the highly controversial question.

Dr. Johannes Clemmesen of Denmark said that lung cancer was prevalent in his country among persons who smoked more than 1,200 cigarettes in one year. However, Dr. Hou Pao-chang of the University of Hong Kong said his researches had disclosed only one smoker among sixty lung cancer cases he had recently diagnosed.

Dr. Clemmesen's report was supported by Dr. Leiv Kreyberg of Norway. Other experts, however, disagreed among themselves on the relationship between smoking and lung cancer, although there was considerable agreement that the incidence of lung cancer was high among persons who had smoked steadily for twenty years or longer.

### Incidence Is Reported

Dr. Emerson Day of the Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases in New York said that, of 8,413 men and 5,111 women checked for cancer by the center since 1946, cancer of the rectum and colon had been found in six of every 1,000 men and three of every 1,000 women.

Where early surgical treatment was resorted to, he told the conference, 88 per cent of the patients lived for five years or more after surgery.

A panel on professional education in the field of cancer was told by Tanga-Marengo of Ecuador that greater emphasis should be placed on training doctors in the early recognition of cancer in patients rather than overemphasis in training medical students in the treatment of advanced cancer.

## Can't Agree

THE International Cancer Conference in Tokyo, after scientists from three continents offered conflicting evidence and opinions, was unable to agree on whether smoking and the incidence of lung cancer are significantly related.

From Denmark came testimony that lung cancer is prevalent in that country among persons who smoked more than 1,200 cigarettes a year. On the other hand, research at the University of Hong Kong disclosed only one smoker among 60 lung can-